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IN THE MATTER OF VALLEY ASPHALT, INC., EKINS EAST PROJECT

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Thursday, January 28th, 1999, an informal hearing before the Division Director of the Division of Oil, Gas and Mining was conducted at the Council Hall, 74 West 886 South, Genola, Utah.

Reported by: Scott H. Knight, RPR PROCEEDINES

MR. BRAXTON: Let's open the record for the hearing on Valley Asphalt, Inc., Ekins East Project.

This is the time for citizens that are concerned with specific provisions of the permit action that's before the Utah Division of Oil, Gas & Mining to voice those concerns. We've had a good discussion on a variety of different issues earlier. We've talked about blasting. We've talked about truck traffic. We've talked about air pollution-type issues. And I'd velcome citizens in the room to voice concerns that they have specifically with Division of Oil, Gas & Mining's permit.

MR. WILSON: Let me just give a brief report, before you begin, on the concern and the extent that the citizens have here has gone to the point they have two actions pending right now on this application — not this one, but with the county.

The first is before the Board of Adjustment for an appeal to stay their decision that was made in December. And they'll be working on that this coming week. And they've also gone to the Fourth District Court and appealed to them for review of that decision also. So I want you to know that the level for community support for those actions is real high, and that they're pursuing other avenues to stop the process going on.

APPEARANCES

Lowell P. Braxton, Division Director Fary Ann Wright, Associate Director, Mining Programs Wayne Hedberg, Permit Supervisor Lynn Kunzler, Senjor Reclamation Specialist Brent Sumsion, Valley Asphalt MR. BRAXTON: Thank you. Would you give your name for the record, please.

MR. WILSON: David Wilson.

MR. BRAXTON: Thanks.

MR. SEELEY: Yes, sir. Name is Earl Joseph Seeley. I'm a consulting horticulturist representing Rowley Cherry Hill Farms, West Mountain Orchards, and Allred Orchards in Utah County.

And we are concerned that the standards and operating procedures outlined in the standard operating plans are not stringent enough as far as they address the fugitive particulate control in that in the mining and processing operation, if adequate water is not utilized in several stages, appreciable quantities of particulate can be released into the atmosphere, and many of the peach and sour cherry and apple orchards of these parties — and I guess I could add melons and flowers to that also — can be adversely impacted.

And we feel that it needs to be part of the public record that the annual cash operating expenses of an orchard — of an apple orchard will run between 2,500 and 43,555. And we have seen cases where fugitive particulate have interacted with the biological pest control and integrated pest management systems in the orchards, resulting in a total crop loss, and it has led

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And I don't know whose apples these are on the table, but they're illustrative. Took 35-acre orchard of Mitchell's, and instead of having the color of fruit in the basket on the audience's right, had the color of the fruit in the basket on the left. And as a result, the Mitchell's were — the fruit in the basket on the left, from a commercial standpoint, has about a \$15-a-ton value delivered at Selah, Washington. In other words, it isn't worth picking. The fruit on the right paid off the cash operating expenses for grovers in the valley — or will pay off the cash operating expenses, and give them about a three- to four-hundred-dollar-per-acre return.

to out-of-court settlements and suits, one in this valley

So the dollar amounts of this — involved in this fugitive dust issue in the orchards in this end of the county is very significant. And we feel like it needs to be part of the public record, and would ask that the Department of Mining, along with the Department of Air Quality, police that problem and not leave it to the orchardists to police it and seek redress.

Thank you.

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MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

Yes, sir.

MR. RILEY: My name's Alan Riley. And I'm

nention it, and it seems that within a day that they do
replace those bags or whatever it is that they do. But
segain, as Dr. Seeley mentioned, it's a real hassle if we
are the ones that have to continually be the ones to try
and police it. And fortunately, they're trying to be
good neighbors and do respond when I bring up the problem
to their attention.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

MR. FOWERS: I'm Lynn Fouers. I have an apple orchard too. Maybe I could expound on it a little bit. We have apples, cherries, and peaches. Dust in every shape or form, no matter where it comes from, is a detriment to our crops. It come from driving through our orchard. It — we plant grass in the trees so that we don't have dust, so we don't create dust.

It's like building a house over us and then

turning the temperature down to 40 below. We can survive. And that's in an ideal situation. It's like that with the nites. The dust forms a canopy over the leaf and it creates a ideal habitat or a home for then. Where you get — get pesticides in adequately

22 or -- It's cost prohibitive when it gets to that point, 23 and then it spreads from my orchard to the next orchard 24 to the next orchard by the wind. They just lay their 25 eggs, and ban, just thousands and thousands of eggs a

also a fruit farmer in the area. Just want to — I don't want to tread the same ground, Just echo what Dr. Seeley said. Haybe as a matter of clarification, the numbers that he gave you — I don't know if he said it was on a per-acre, but that's on a per-acre basis.

MR. SEELEY: I meant to. Sorry.

MR. RILEY: And Just to emphasize one point, air quality is, of course, a concern because of the issues that he Just mentioned. My orchard is right adjacent to the Keigley quarry, and have farmed next to it for a number of years, and have had a — for the most part, a good working relationship with them, trying to be good neighbors.

But we have had problems with — particularly with their dust nill at times, where it — their bass or whatever it is that they use at certain times. They will really enit a considerable amount of dust. And it will cover those trees with Just exactly as what you can see with the apples, and certainly with peaches, where — I have peaches at one time. Make the peaches pretty unsellable because everybody looks at that dust film on peaches and assumes that's pesticides, and so they're not going to touch it. So I just make that comment.

I will say that the Keigley quarry has been good to respond when that happens. I stop in and I

1 day.

It does create a problem with the fruit. It won't color. It won't size. In the tree, it reduces vigor. The nites suck out the chlorophyll out of the leaves. They can't take the photosynthesis, so they don't get the sunlight. And it affects next year's crop, which is a very big expense we have. And when this dust does have a problem like that, it's not this year but it's next year also.

We've had some problems already with the quarry up here, more than several occasions. Typically, one Saturday I came home from Sait Lake with a load of produce, and I could see it blowing — it was a south wind blowing. I could see it from Santaquin. I could see their quarry. You could see right into it. And dust was just boiling up in, out of that, and it went right up over the mountain, down and clear past my house. And I'd say it went three miles, that dust plume out of that quarry. It was a Saturday. I don't think amybody was there watering it down, or if they was, the wind was kicking it, drying it out faster than they was getting it watered.

If they're going to have an operation there, they really need to police it closely because we have a very — it's a very detrimental thing to our industry as

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   far as fruit. We can't allow furitive dust to inundate
   our crops. It's -- it's just like taking a torch and
   blowing -- putting fire on them, or the temperature. Or
   during pollinization times, it will cause problems with
   it. The bees won't work correctly.
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And I've talked to some of the beekeepers, the state beekeeper president, and he has some real problems with this. He's wrote a letter to you folks on it. He wasn't able to be here tonight, but he's concerned about it. There's other beekeepers here in the crowd.

We go into the -- the emissions that they're 12 going to put out on their asphalt plant, and I guess you guys don't have anything to do with that, or do you?

MR. BRAXTON: Not on the air quality end of the asphalt plant.

MR. FOWERS: So we don't want to deliberate on that.

MR. BRAXTON: If you have something you'd like to read into the record on that, I'd encourage you to do

21 MR. FOWERS: Okay. Brent says there isn't no 22 pollution that comes off and -- I thought I heard him say 23 tonight. In a Utah Division of Environmental Quality inspection and operation report dated 6-5-97, which was 25 this June -- last June -- to Valley Asphalt, the

particulates which have been shown to aggravate respiratory systems in the elderly, young children, and those with respiratory allments.

802, or sulfur dioxide, combined with moisture in the air to form sulfuric acid, or what is referred to as acid rain. I think nost of us have heard about that.

NO. or nitrous exides, are chemicals that will create -- the atmosphere create a brown haze or brown cloud when combined with noisture, exposed to light.

I make note, sulfur dioxide and nitrous oxides are chemicals that create or deteriorate our ozone layer, which we're trying to solve by stopping us from using Freon in our air conditioners or in our cars.

Volatile organic compounds consist of chemicals such as formaldehyde, benzene, toluene, xylene, acetaldehyde. Hany of these compounds are known to be cancer-promoting as well as contribute to other health problems. In addition to the previous listed pollutants. Asphalt plants can burn used oils which may contain the following contaminants: arsenic, cadmium, chronium. lead, halogenated compounds -- chlorinated, fluorinated, brominated -- and sulfur.

In the event of an unavoidable breakdown, the operator or owner can calculate or estimate the excess emissions and report them annually to the Division of Air

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following pollutants and amounts which can be released
were listed: Up to 67,600 pounds per year of PM10.
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Okay. And PMIS is a pollutant that we have really bad in the county so far. We're out of federal -federal guidelines now. We can't ever neet that federal guidelines. We've got our cars -- we're on oxygenated gas, so we don't have PMID. We have our diesel trucks. We have to use low-sulfur diesel in them. All this stuff to stop pollution, okay? We can't -- we're way exceeded the federal regulations in the county, okey? So we put another plant here, which is a najor contributor. It isn't a minor: it's a major.

Okay. They're going to put 67,000 pounds of PM10. They're going to put 245,000 pounds of SO2, which is sulfur dioxide.

MR. SUMSION: These are maximum limitations.

right? 17

MR. FOWERS: No. these are -- these are guidelines for you. These are your maximums that you should put out.

MR. SUMSION: That's what I said.

MR. FOWERS: 329,000 pounds of nitrous exide. Engineering estimates show that 34,500 pounds per year of carbon monoxide and 37.500 pounds a year of volatile organic compounds are released. PMID pollutants are

Quality. So if they have a problem, they can calculate 1 2 it and turn it in.

Apparently, we're not subject to levels of pollutants that have been listed because of the limited scope of the current gravel mining operations. That was at Santaquin.

They sent me a whole bunch of pollutants that cone out of the operations, and I'd like to give you guys a copy of them that you could take home and study through.

MR. BRAXTON: We'll have that entered into the record if you'd like to.

MR. FOWERS: We'll enter that into the record.

MR. STEELE: Lynn, nay I ask -- hit on something you said there? The No. R fuel oil that they're planning to use in this production of the asphalt plant is a highly un -- what's the word I'm looking for? -- unrefined fuel. And a lot of the toxins that he's talking about right there will be found in this fuel.

MR. BRAKTON: Sir, could you identify yourself for the record?

MR. STEELE: I'n Dale Steele.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

MR. POWERS: I imagine the state's lying to us, Brent, about having poliutants.

MR. SUMSION: Those things are there, but the

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quantities and volume that will cause cancer, okay? are a lot higher than what we produce with our asphalt plant.

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MR. FOWERS: Well, I guess I'm -- I'm probably a bad person to talk to about cancer because my grandnother died from it and my nother has it now and she's having a battle. She's had a battle with it for over ten years. And I guess I have got to see it on the inside more than most people.

I had a friend that used to live over bu Valley Asphalt, Alan Ludlov. And he always asked ne -he says, "I don't know where I got my cancer from." Kind of makes you wonder, by that asphalt plant. He died three or four years ago from cancer.

I have a concern about it. And when I go to the state and they tell me that these pollutants cause cancer, I have a real concern. I would rather not see it come and be involved in our livelihood out here. I think life's hard enough without inducing things that cause problems to other people.

I know we -- we had some people that came into our fruit industry, our apple industry, particular, a few years ago. We used to use a product called Alar on our fruit, and it would create a redder fruit, and -- which was easier to sell. Everyone likes a prettier fruit, a red fruit. I imagine if I give you guys a choice of

this document, if you will, we are now inviting this into our community to raise it up again so that, once again. as Lynn mentioned, we cannot comply, so we get to -- we get to be penalized some more.

I do have a personal concern of the chemicals that we will be breathing because of this particular batch plant. And probably one breath or two breath isn't going to bother anybody. But we were informed a little while ago that we get to breathe this for fifty years. That's a concern to me. That's not every breath for me because I get to go over to Payson. But some of the 12 children that are downwind in this particular area, they get to breathe that.

Nov, remember, nov, I'm not trying to draw any direct connection, but I just want you to hear. The southern part of this state got to be downwind from Nevada, and they were promised everything's okay. The federal government told then that, everything was fine. Well, a few years later they found out it wasn't okay.

I am concerned about the groundwater. I mentioned that a while ago, not because -- yes, we do have -- every road gets rained on and it leaches into the ground. No doubt about that. We're talking about a plant, however, that's high concentration, much more concentration.

which basket to choose from, you'd sort of magnetically be drawn to the prettier fruit.

Anyway, this made our greener apples prettier, our older-style apples. And I'm forgetting how many tons of that stuff that they figured you'd have to eat to cause any damage or cause cancer problem to yourself, but it was really minute. But yet they took that tool away from us as a fruit industry just from the simple chance that it could cause problems.

And I don't know. Maybe we're being penalized nore than we should. I felt it was a safe product or I wouldn't have used it. I used it myself. I sprayed it and we got along good with it, but we --- we don't use it anymore as an industry. And it hurt our industry for years because it got kind of a black mark to.

And I think that's about all I have at this time.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

Yes. sir.

MR. WILLIS: My name's Ton Willis. I am a public school teacher, a science teacher at Payson Junior High. I've been there for 26 years. I have quite a few concerns. Each one of us in this room are penalized every time we buy a gallon of gas in Utah County because of PKiBs and carbon monoxide, but yet now, because of

I'm also -- now also is mentioned Shirl Ekins was quoted as saying we've never had any runoff problem in this area, but that was not where it was denuted from vegetation. We're talking bare rock. That's going to be different. I think there should be some type of real structure, not just a little ditch, but a real structure to collect that -- that runoff water that's going to run across that -- those oils and materials.

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Those are some of my concerns. That's air and vater. And both -- all of us in this room need those things to be as pure as possible. Thank you very much.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

MS. BEACHER: Go ahead. I believe you stood up first.

MS. FOWERS: I'm Sherryl Fowers, and I have some concerns. First of all, I feel like there's a place for everything in this world. I think there's a place for gravel and asphalt, and we need it; and I think there's a place where it shouldn't be. I think we have to work these things out.

Right now in Utah County, it's outrageous the number of gravel pits that are operating alone there. I feel like we need to get it out further away from the people. And as I understand, they've been told to remove some of the gravel pits and get them away from the people

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    and get them out of right downtown.
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I'd like to mention a little bit -- again. ve're orchard people. And we've always raised corn and hay. This dust -- this fugitive dust can also affect the hav crops here in Genola. There's different kinds of nites. It's not dust nites. There's two spotted nites. There's European mites. There's different kind of nites. And this nite can also get underneath the dust and create a habitat there that is Just a breeding ground in which this stuff can just flourish quickly.

Give you an example. When they built the lagoons in Santaquin, Rowley's was unable to shake their cherries that year. It went on down to us. It affected open shells. It went clear to Payson. This can happen in a natter of not weeks; I'm talking days. What happens when these nites get on the cherries -- this is sour cherry crop -- when the mites get on the cherries. It softens the fruit and they can't even pit it, even though they're picked, put right in water.

And so that industry that year, several 21 million tons were not picked because of just the lagoons 22 being made. And that affected two years. That was two years of crops that weren't picked that wear.

If you'll notice in Utah County, we are probably the number-one natural resource, I guess -- or

this real strong stuff?" And I said, "Because you just 9 don't do that."

It's interesting: When you go out and apray. you don't want the ladybugs killed. You don't want the earwigs killed. You don't want certain things, became they're a natural predator to take care of these nites. So we -- now when we spray, we pay high -- the cost of sprau is unsurnountable. It's outrageous what we pay for

10 To give you one example, to take care of the 11 European mite on pears, we have to use a spray that costs 12 us over \$1,100 a pint. That does three acres. We can only applique that spray twice a year. If, for instance, 14 this dust comes down on me. okaw? and this is preharvest. when do I get to spray? When an I able to spray? And I 15 16 can only applique it twice, and I would need to absolutely do it after post-harvest, after going into the 17 18 orchards, using the tractors and stuff. I need that spray for post-harvest. But if I've had to use it all 19 20 spring long, what do I do?

There is an ecology balance that -- we have to be very sensitive, and this is why this is so important. that these nines are working with our delicate ecology problem that we have here. I am not against gravel pits. I have sons that work with gravel pits. They have

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1 fruit industry, should I say -- for the state of Utah.
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   We used to have a lot in Brigham City, and now, you know,
   that is pretty much by the wayside. Orchard lanes -- you
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   know, have you noticed how the farms --
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MR. KUNZLER: I lived there.

MS. FOWERS: Okay. They're not functioning like they have. I understand next year that Myir Roberts won't accept cherries there.

MR. KUNZLER: Yeah, they will.

MS. FOWERS: Oh, will thew? I was told by the plant manager that they probably won't accept them that next year, that they'll probably nove then down here, or truck them down to Payson, because the tonnage Just Isn't there and it's not accessible for them to run them.

There's a lot of ecology that's put into raising fruit. You know, we're really scientists. It's kind of -- you have to have an equal balance to -- when you're raising fruit. Say, for instance, in old times. when my dad raised fruit, he'd go out and he'd spray everything with a lead and arsenic base and it'd kill everything, okay? It would wipe out spiders and everything else.

I had to laugh at my neighbor. Last year she said, "Boy, I wish Lynn would spray. I can't deal with all these spiders in my house. Why doesn't be apray all trucks. They have belly dumps. But there's a place for then.

I travel the country. I see other areas where these are on the outside-lying areas. These roads need

to be built so they're not right downtown, school yards.

They have their own private roads that take then, to put

7 them on the interstates. And I feel that that is

something that -- we really need to address it more

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11 I travel every week to Montana and California. It's nothing for 4.505 miles for him to go. 13 in seven days, to get rid of my produce and work hard. 14 And I'm -- I -- I really feel like what is another ten 15 miles, what's another fifteen miles if they have to, okay? I'm not against them, but we have got to work with 16 17 this balance in nature.

18 Another thing, somebody says -- I've always --19 I've always felt like the best -- probably the best study -- you know, Brent can get up and he can say this and 20 21 this and this and this is going to happen and this is 22 going to happen, but I really like to go back and look at 23 the record, pull up data, look at the history, and go 24 talk to the people that's lived around there.

In Spanish Fork, it was quite interesting to

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me, as I talked with the people that's been living there, I asked what some of the effects that you have felt that Valley has caused you. And one of the neighbors was really upset because every norning at four o'clock their windows on their house rattle. And they can't sleep as soon as it's four o'clock because of the noise. The noise causes their windows to rattle. And there's not a lot. I guess -- they can make everybody's windows rattle if they want to.

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Another thing -- something that is quite surprising to me was, they said that when they would get upset, one lady said they woke up one night and it was Just terrible, and she called the police. And, in fact, the police went right into her bedroom and walked in there, and there was so much snoke even in her bedroom she wasn't able to breathe. She couldn't stand it. And he said, "I don't know how you even live in this house."

When the Board of Adjustments let them have or - you know, when they have avarded them to go ahead and put this up here, there's not a stipulation on them of how many hours they work, what days they'd work, or anything has ever been put on them. We need to have that monitored, particularly during the summer months. These people in Spanish Fork are really complaining about that.

MR. BRAXTON: Could you explain that for me a

they're long fibers so they get stuck in your lungs. And that's why there's asthma and other bronchial problems that come about. I had asthma for years, and I had -- T -- it's a terrible, terrible thing to feel like somebody's got -- is trying to choke you to death and you can't breathe. R

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The other thing is, the people was upset that -- when they said, "Okay. We've got to have somebody 8 come out and monitor Valley." So they'd call the city. and then when they called the city, the city would say, 10 "Oh, it's not our responsibility." We'd call the 11 county. Well, they called the county. Well, it's not 12 13 their responsibility. They called the state. They 14 called the state, and it's not the state's responsibility; it's the federal. So everybody passed 15 16 the buck, but yet Valley had to pay all these permits and 17 everything but nobody was going to take upon themselves 18 to go out and police the situation.

So finally, we talked with the state, and it sounds to me like the state has to come down. And it's not the state people; they hire somebody to come down and police it when it's at their convenience. And -- and I -- that could be many hours after a situation of -- over being polluted.

Another thing that really affected ne by

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little bit? Are you concerned about the blasting schedule or are you concerned about the operating schedule for the nine?

MS. FOWERS: Operating schedule, then plus the asphalt burning for the asphalt. There should only be so many hours of that burning so it could cool off. They sau it gets so wood.

The other point I have, another farmer that's on the planning and zoning commission on litah County --and he says to me, "You know, Sherryl" -- when it gets real cold we have wind machine towers, and when the weather drops down to 10 below or 20 below, we go out and we climb up those towers and we start it up so we can get an air inversion. If we don't, our trees die. They get frozen. So there's lots of times we've done that.

And he says, "You know, if you get an air inversion, and the way that valley sits, you're not just going to have snoke. You're going to have those particulates that are going to come down on you, and it's going to be a haze and it's going to stay because it will be a pocket that will drop here."

The other part that bothers me about it, if you'd study some of these papers that I handed you, and If you want to know more about these particulates. they're not round so -- where your lungs can expel them:

talking with these people was: There's five people within six blocks from where Valley sits right now. These five people all live on one corner. Five of these people have got cancer. Two of them died already. And they really feel like this has come from the asphalt plant. 5

And I feel like we really need to have the state-of-the-art nachine. I don't think we need to have the Spanish Fork one come out here. I don't think it's updated enough. We were promised in the beginning that it would be a brand new, state-of-the-art. And I don't vant just an air bag on there. I want a brand new, state-of-the-art that was promised. And I feel like we need to really look at these -- these issues. It's important.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

15 16 Yes. na'an. 17 MS. BEACHER: Just one more time real quick, 18 I'm Cecilea Beacher. I wanted to add too: This is my 19 personal opinion. I don't have any proof of it or 20 anything. But we lived in California. My husband worked 21 as a cement -- he was a batch plant man. He filled the 22 trucks and things. Of course, I know this is cement. 23 And I had occasion to go to the plant with him and be with him a lot of times and everything. And even in, 24 like, the cenent -- I don't know what the ready cenent

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is, but I do know the dust from the cement -- my husband basically quit working there because of it, because he started coughing and he was always having to clear his throat and this and that.
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Well, okay. He finally got out of that industry and vent back to his old industry. And I — I Just always had a feeling nobody ever said that, because they'll always tell you they don't know. But he has cancer now of his liver too. But he had nasopharymgeal cancer, which is deep inside your nose, deep inside your head. And that seems to be the place where he always had the problem as far as doing that. It wasn't in his lungs. It was not in his lungs. Today it's in his liver now. In fact, he's not got a good future here at all.

But I Just wanted to say that because I felt — I've always felt over the years that's where it

But I Just wanted to say that because I felt
— I've always felt over the years that's where it
started, Just living with him and watching him. And, of
course, there's no proof. And then when he did finally
find out about the cancer in his throat, his pharyngeal
area, the very first question they asked was, "How close
to the freeway do you live?" And we lived in Harbor
City. I don't know if — by Torrance. We lived around
all the oil plants. We were just surrounded by then
because he had to be close to the docks then. And we
were right next to the freeway. We weren't too far from

the -- who are they? Let's see. The American Lung

Do you want to give that to them?

-- they said in there that one of the pollutants can cause effects on a newborn baby or on an unborn baby and newborn bables. So if it doesn't get into the blood, how would that happen? That has to go through the blood.

So when he acts so lax about it, it makes me concerned that they're not going to be very careful or they're not going to — you know, they probably will, because they're under regulation, but it's just concerning to me what — how good the regulations really are. Like — like, years ago, DDT was all right. Extensive tests, and then now you can't even find it because they found out what it did to the kids.

And that's another thing that concerns me. Some of the PMIDs get into your lungs and they stay there. You can't get then out. So what's that doing to the kids?

You know, they admit — even health officials admit that pneumonia is way — way — it's way worse, you can die if you've been around this when you get — if you get pneumonia or any other lung diseases. And so if it stays in your lungs, to me, that makes me concerned

it, which I know doesn't maybe have anything to do with this, but it's all the same kind of chemicals, I would say. And I really feel — I feel really — that's one reason we noved away from there.

And another thing I'd like to mention too, a couple of you mentioned, I think it's kind of swful that one business, just because they happen to have a little more money or something, can take precedence over another business such as the fruit growers. I know we need these things, but why do we have to have then and hurt and sacrifice a bunch of people on the way? Maybe we can figure out something else.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

Are there any other specific comments towards this permit?

MS. KRAUT: My name's Beverly Kraut. And I just wanted to add to the health issues that everybody's been talking about. They — everybody I talk to would never — health officials — they would give ne their own opinion, but they wouldn't — that they thought it was bad and that it caused things, but they would not commit to a — you know, to say yes, it does.

I know for a fact it does because it's too hard -- it's too hard to know. And they would say that It doesn't get into the blood, it stays in the lungs, but because when they grow up and they get pneumonia, or that
stuff's still there whether they nove to Timbuktu or not,
they're still going to be affected by it. So that's
another concern I have.

And what else? What do I want to say? They also — in that lung association, they say that people with heart and lung disease die prenaturely, which I don't think is too fair.

And I think everybody else has said what I wanted to say, so — oh, there's a book called PLV — the PLV booklet, and Ied Anderson up at the Division of Air Quality has that booklet. I couldn't get up there and get it. It's a size that he couldn't fax to me. But it has all the numbers of the tests that they ran on rats, and cancer that it caused. It's called PLV. Thanks.

MR. BRAXTON: Thank you.

Is there anybody else that would like to be heard in this matter?

Well, thank you all for coming. I think we'll conclude the hearing on that basis and go off the record, then. Thanks very much for your time and the attention that you've given this issue.

CERTIFICATE State of Utah County of Utah THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the foregoing proceedings were taken before ne. SCOTT H. KNIEHT, a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public in and for the State of Utah, residing at West Jordan, Utah; That said proceedings were reported by me in Stenotupe and thereafter caused by me to be transcribed into typeyriting and that a full, true, and correct transcribed is all proceedings so taken and transcribed is set forth in the foregoing pages numbered from 3 to 28, inclusive. I further certify that I am not of kin or otherwise associated with any of the parties to said proceedings, and that I am not interested in the event thereof. WITNESS MY HAND and official seal at West Jordan, Utah, this 3rd day of February, 1999. Scott M. Knight, RPR Utah License No. 92-110171-7801 My Commission Expires: June 19, 2000

Project			
\$	arways 13:10 17:3 20:18,19 25:3, 7,8,11,16		community 3:23 15:2
\$1,100 19:12	- American 27:1	bothers 22:22 Boy 18:24	complaining 21:24 comply 15:3
\$10-a-ton 5:9	amount 6:17 amounts 5:15 10:1	brand 24:10.11	COmpounds 10:25 11:14 16 21
\$3,500 4:22	_ Anderson 28:11	BRAXTON 3:2 4:1,4 5:23 7:8 9: 14,18 12:10,19,22 14:18 16:12 21:	(CONCENTRATION 15.2/ 26
&	Ann 2:3 - annual 4:20	25 24:15 26:13 28:16 breakdown 11:23	10 28:4
& 3:6,12	annually 11:25	breath 15:7.7.10	concerned 3:4 4:9 9:9 15:20 22:1 2 27:10,25
1	another 10:11 20:14,15,18 21:10 22:8 23:25 26:5,8 27:17 28:4	breathe 15:9,13 21:16 23:6 breathing 15:6	concerning 27:13
10 22:12	anybody 8:19 15:8 28:17	breeding 17:9 Brent 9:21 12:24 20:20	concerns 3:7,11 14:23 16:9,16 27:17
19 29:21 1999 1:11	anymore 14:14 anything 9:13 21:22 24:20 26:1	Brent 9:21 12:24 20:20 brief 3:13	conclude 28:20 conditioners 11:13
2	- Anyway 14:3 Apparently 12:3	Brigham 18:2	conducted 1:13
2,000 4:21	- appeai 3:19	bring 7:6 brominated 11:22	connection 15:15 considerable 6:17
20 22:12	appealed 3:22 apple 4:16,21 7:9 13:21	bronchial 23:2 brown 11:8,8	consist 11:14
2000 29:21 245,000 10:14	lappies 5:3 6:19 7:11 14:3.4	buck 23:16	consulting 4:6 contain 11:19
26 14:22	application 3:16 applique 19:13,16	building 7:16 built 17:11 20:5	contaminante 11:20
28th 1:11	Ispaneciable 4:14	bunch 12:7 26:11	continually 7:4 contribute 11:17
3	area 6:1 15:12 16:3 25:20 areas 20:3,4	burn 11:19 burning 22:5,6	contributor 10:11 control 4:12,24
30-acre 5:4	around 20:24 25:22 27:23	business 26:7,9	Convenience 23:22
329,000	arsenic 11:20 18:20 ask 5:18 12:13	buy 14:24	cool 22:6 copy 12:9
37,000 10:24	asked 13:10 21:2 25:20 ASPHALT 1:7 3:3 9:12,15,25 11:	C	com 17:3
4	119 12:15 13:2.10.12 16:18 22:5.5	cadmium 11:20 calculate 11:24 12:1	corner 24:3 correct 29:11
4,000 20:12	- 24:5 Associate 2:3	California 20:12 24:20	correctly 9:5
40 7:17	associated 29:14	call 23:9,11 called 13:22 21:13 23:10,12,13,14	cost 7:22 19:7 costs 19:11
6	Association 27:2 28:6 assumes 6:22	28:10,15	coughing 25:3 couldn't 21:16 28:12,13
6 12:14 6-5-97 9:24	asthma 23:2,3 atmosphere 4:15 11:8	came 8:12 13:20 can 4:15,18 6:18 7:17 10:1 11:19,	Council 1:13
67,000 10:2,13	attention 7:7 28:21	24 12:1 17:4,8,10,14 19:12,16 20: 9,20,20 21:8 22:13,25 26:8,11 27:	country 20:3 country 3:17 4:8 5:17 10:4,10 14:
7	audience's 5:6 avenues 3:25	 5,23	24 16:21 17:24 22:9 23:12,12
74 1:14	awarded 21:19	can't 8:5 9:1 10:5,9 17:18 18:24 21:5 23:6 27:15,19	couple 26:6 course 6:8 24:22 25:18
8	away 14:7 16:23,25 20:10 26:4 awful 26:6	cancer 13:1.4.11.13.16 14:6 24:4	Court 3:21 cover 6:18
800 1:14	В	25:9,10,19 28:15 cancer-promoting 11:17	create 7:15 8:2 11:8.8.11 13:23
	bables 27:6	cannot 15:3 canopy 7:19	17:9 creates 7:20
<u> </u>	baby 27:5,6	carbon 10:24 14:25	crop 4:25 8:6 17:17
able 9:9 19:15 21:16 about 3:8,9,9 5:9,13 9:9 11:6 12:	back 20:22 25:6 bad 10:4 13:4 26:21	care 19:6,10 careful 27:10	crops 7:13 9:2 17:5,23 crowd 9:10
18,24 13:4,14 14:16 15:20,23,23 21:24 22:1,2,22,24 23:3 25:19 26:	bag 24:11 bags 6:15 7:2	cars 10:6 11:13 cases 4:22	current 12:5
18 27:9	balance 18:17 19:21 20:17	cash 4:20 5:11.13	D
absolutely 19:17 accept 18:8,11	bam 7:25 bare 16:4	cause 9:4 13:1,15,18 14:6,6,9 27:	dad 18:19 Dale 12:21
accessible 18:14 accetaldehyde 11:16	base 18:20 basically 5:2 25:2	caused 21:3 26:21 28:15	damage 14:6
acid 11:5,6	basis 6:5 28:20	Causes 21:7 Cecliea 24:18	data 20:23 dated 9:24
acres 19:12 across 16:8	basket 5:6,7,8 14:1 batch 15:7 24:21	cement 24:21,22,25,25 25:1 certain 6:16 19:5	David 4:3
action 3:5	battle 13:6.6	certainly 6:19	day 7:1 days 17:15 20:13 21:21
actions 3:16,24 acts 27:9	BEACHER 16:13 24:17,18 because 6:8,21 8:24 12:4 13:4 14:	chance 14:8 chemicals 11:7 11 15 15:5 26:2	DDT 27:14
add 4:17 24:18 26:17	115.24.25 15:6.11.21 17:21 18:13	 cherries 7:11 17:13,16,17 18:8	deal 18:24 death 23:5
addition 11:18 addr ess 4:11 20:8	126:7.23 27:12.16 28:1	Cherry 4:7,16 17:17 children 11:2 15:12	December 3:20 decision 3:19,22
adequate 4:13 adequately 7:21	bedroom 21:14,15 beekeeper 9:7	chlorinated 11:21 chlorophyll 8:4	deep 25:10,10
adjacent 6:10	beekeepers 9:6,10	choice 13:25	deliberate 9:16 delicate 19:23
Adjustment 3:18 Adjustments 21:18	bees 9:5 BEFORE 1:1,12 3:5,14,18 29:8	choke 23:5 choose 14:1	delivered 5:10 denuded 16:3
a dmit 27:21,22	begin 3:14	chromium 11:20	DEPARTMENT 1:2 5:19,19
adversely 4:18 affect 17:4	beginning 24:9 believe 16:13	citizens 3:4,10,15 City 18:2 23:9,10,10 25:22	deteriorate 11:11 detriment 7:13
affected 17:13,22 23:25 28:3 affects 8:6		clarification 6:3	detrimental 8:25
after 19:17,17 23:23	benzene 11:15	clear 8:17 17:14 25:3 climb 22:13	dle 22:14 27:23 28:7 dled 13:5,12 24:4
again 7:3 15:2,2 17:2 against 19:24 20 :16	best 20:19,19 between 4:21	close 25:20,24 closely 8:24	diesei 10:7.8
aggravate 11:1	Beverly 26:16	cloud 11:9	different 3:8 16:5 17:5,7 dioxide 10:15 11:4,10
ago 13:13,22 15:9,21 27:14 ahead 16:13 21:19	big 8:7 biological 4:23	cold 22:11	direct 15:15 DIRECTOR 1:1,12 2:3
Rilments 11:3	bit 7:10 17:2 22:1	color 5:5,6 8:3	discussion 3:7
air 3:9 5:20 6:8 9:14 11:5,13,25 16:9 22:14,16 24:11 28:11	black 14:15 blasting 3:8 22:1	combined 11:4,9 come 7:13 12:8 13:17 22:19 23:3,	disease 28:7 diseases 27:24
Alan 5:25 13:10	blocks 24:2	9,20,21 24:5,8	District 3:21
Alar 13:22 allow 9:1	blood 26:25 27:7,8 blowing 8:13,14 9:3		ditch 16:6 DIVISION 1:1,12,12 3:6,12 9:23
Alfred 4:8 alone 16:22	Board 3:18 21:18 bolling 8:16	comment 6:23	11:25 28:11
along 5:19 14:13	book 28:10	comments 26:14 commercial 5:9	docks 25:24 document 15:1
aiready 8:10 24:4			does 8:2,8 19:12 26:22,23 doesn't 18:25 26:1,25 27:6
Associated Professional Reporters - Scott Knight, RDR			

doing 25:12 27:19 dollar 5:15 done 22:15 doubt 15:23 down 7:17 8:17,20 17:13 18:12,13 19:14 22:12,19 23:20,21 downtown 17:1 20:5 downwind 15:12,16 draw 15:14 drawn 14:2 drive 20:9 driving 7:13 drop 22:21 drops 22:12 drying 8:21 dumps 20:1 during 9:4 21:23 dust 6:16 6:15,17,21 7:11,15,15, 19 8:7,15,18 9:1 17:4,4,6,8 19:14 Each 14:23 Earl 4:5 earlier 3:8 earwigs 19:5 easier 13:24 EAST 1:7 3:3 eat 14:5 echo 6:2 ecology 18:15 19:21,23 effects 21:2 27:5 eggs 7:25,25 EKINS 1:7 3:3 16:1 elderty 11:2 else 18:22 26:12 28:5,9,17 emissions 9:11 11:25 emit 6:17 emphasize 6:7 encourage 9:19 end 5:16 9:14 Engineering 10:23 enough 4:11 13:18 24:9 enter 12:12 entered 12:10 **Environmental** 9:23 equal 18:17 estimate 11:24 estimates 10:23 European 17:7 19:11 even 17:18,18 21:15,17 24:24 27: event 11:23 ever 10:5 21:22 25:7 every 7:11 14:24 15:10,22 20:11 21:4 everybody 6:21 23:15 26:18 28:9

everybody's 21:8 26:17 Everyone 13:24

everything 15:18 16:17 18:20,21, 22:23:17 24:24 everything's 15:17 exactly 6:18 example 17:11 19:10 exceeded 10:9 excess 11:24

expel 22:25 expense 8:7 expenses 4:20 5:12,13 explain 21:25

exposed 11:9 expound 7:10 Extensive 27:15 extent 3:14

fibers 23:1

fifteen 20:15

fact 21:13 25:14 26:23 fair 28:8 far 4:11 9:1 10:4 25:12,25 farmed 6:10 farmer 6:1 22:8 Farms 4:7 18:4 **faster** 8:21 fax 28:13 federal 10:4,5,5,10 15:18 23:15 feel 4:19 5:17 16:16,23 20:7,14 23:4 24:5,6,12 26:3,3 leeling 25:7 felt 14:11 20:19 21:2 25:15,16 lew 13:21 14:22 15:19

fifty 15:9 figure 26:12 figured 14:5 filled 24:21 film 6:21 finally 23:19 25:5,18 find 25:19 27:15 fine 15:18 fire 9:3 firet 3:18 16:14.16 25:20 five 24:1,3,3 flourish 17:10 flowers 4:17 fluorinated 11:21

folks 9:8 tollowing 10:1 11:20 foregoing 29:12 forgetting 14:4 Fork 20:25 21:24 24:8

form 7:12 11:5 formaldehyde 11:15 forms 7:19

forth **29**:12 fortunately 7:5 found 12:18 15:19 27:16

four 13:13 21:4,6 four-hundred-dollar-per-acre 5:

Fourth 3:21 FOWERS 7:9,9 9:16,21 10:18,22 12:12,23 13:3 16:15,15 18:6,10

freeway 25:21,25 Freon 11:13 friend 13:9

frozen 22:15 fruit 5:5,7,8,11 6:1 8:2 9:1 13:21, 23,23,24,25 14:2,8 17:18 18:1,16, 18,19 26:9

fuel 12:14,17,18 fueltive 4:12,22 5:16 9:1 17:4 full 29:11

functioning 18:6 further 16:23 future 25:14

G

gallon 14:24 Gas 1:13 3:6,12 10:7 14:24 gave 6:4 Genola 1:14 17:5 gets 7:22 15:22 22:7.10 getting 8:21 give 3:13 4:1 5:13 12:8 13:25 17: 11 19:10 26:19 27:3 given 28:22 good 3:7 6:12,13,25 7:6 14:13 25: 4 27:13 got 10:6 13:7,11 14:13,15 15:16 20:16 23:5,8 24:4 25:5,14 government 15:18 grandmother 13:5 gravel 12:5 16:18.22.25 19:24.25

greener 14:3 ground 6:2 15:23 17:9 groundwater 15:20

grow 28:1

growers 5:12 26:9 guess 4:17 9:12 13:3,7 17:25 21:8 guidelines 10:5,6,19 guys 9:13 12:8 13:25

habitat 7:20 17:9 Hall 1:13 halogenated 11:21 HAND 29:16 handed 22:23 happen 17:14 20:21,22 26:7 27:7 happens 6:25 17:15 Harbor 25:21 hard 13:18 20:13 26:24,24 hassle 7:3 having 5:5 12:24 13:6 25:3 hay 17:4,5 haze 11:8 22:20 He's 9:8,9 12:18 25:14 head 25:11 health 11:17 26:17,19 27:21 hear 15:15 heard 9:22 11:6 28:18

hearing 1:12 3:3 28:20 heart 28:7 here 3:15 8:11 9:9,10 10:11 13:17 17:5 18:12 19:24 21:20 22:21 24:8 high 3:24 14:22 15:24 19:7 higher 13:2 highly 12:16 Hill 4:7 hire 23:21 history 20:23 hit 12:13 home 7:20 8:12 12:9 horticulturist 4:6 hours 21:21 22:6 23:23 house 7:16 8:17 18:25 21:5,17 how 14:4 18:4 21:17.21 25:20 27: 7,13 however 15:24 hurt 14:14 26:10 husband 24:20 25:1

l'd 3:10 8:17 9:19 12:8 17:2 26:5 I'd 3:10 8:17 9:19 12:8 ideal 7:18;20 identify 12:19 illustrative 5:4 imagine 12:23 13:25 impacted 4:18 important 19:22 24:14 INC 1:7 3:3 Inducing 13:18 Industry 8:25 13:21,21 14:8,14,14 17:20 18:1 25:6,6 Informal 1:11 informed 15:8 inside 13:8 25:10,10 Inspection 9:24 Instance 18:18 19:13 Instead 5:5 integrated 4:24 Interacted 4:23 Interesting 19:3 20:25 Interstates 20:7 Inundate 9:1 Inversion 22:14.17 inviting 15:1 involved 5:15 13:17 isn't 5:10 9:21 10:12 15:7 18:13 issue 5:16 28:22 **Issues** 3:8,10 **6:9** 24:13 26:17 it'd 18:20 it; 16:18

January 1:11 Jordan 29:9 **Joseph 4:5 June 9:25,25 29:21 Junior 14:21** just 3:13 5:2 6:1,2,7,9,18,23 7:24 25 8:16 9:2 14:8 15:15 16:6 17:9, 10,21 18:13 19:1 21:13 22:17 24: 11,17 25:7,15,17,23 26:7,17 27:12

Keigley 6:10,24 Ideking 8:21 Idds 27:16,20 klll 18:20 killed 19:4,5 Kind 13:11 14:15 17:7 18:17 26:2, kinds 17:5 Knight 1:17 29:8 know 3:23 5:3 6:4 13:11,20 14:10 18:2,4,16 20:20 21:17,19 22:10,16, 24 24:22,25 25:1,8,22 26:1,9,22,

23,24 27:11,21 known 11:16 KRAUT 26:16,16 Kunzier 2:4 18:5.9

lady 21:12 ladybugs 19:4 lagoons 17:12,21 Lake 5:2 8:12 lanes 18:3 last 5:2 9:25 18:23 later 15:19

laugh 18:23 lax 27:9 lay 7:24 layer 11:11 leaches 15:22 lead 11:21 18:20 leaf 7:20 leave 5:20 leaves 8:5 led 4:25 left 5:7,8 Let 3:13 21:18 Let's 3:2 27:1 letter 9:8 level 3:23 evels 12:3 life's 13:18 light 11:9 like 5:17 7:16,18 8:8 9:2,18 12:8, 11 16:16,23 17:2 18:7 20:14,19:22 23:4.20 24:5,6,12,25 26:5 27:14,14 28:17 likes 13:24 limitations 10:16 limited 12:4 listed 10:2 11:18 12:4 listed 7:10 15:8 16:6 17:2 22:1 26:7 live 13:9 21:17 24:3 25:21 lived 18:5 20:24 24:20 25:21,22 livelihood 13:17 liver 25:9,13 living 21:1 25:17 load 8:12 long 19:20 23:1 look 20:22,23 24:13 looking 12:16 looks 6:21 ioss 4:25 lot 12:17 13:2 18:2,15 21:8 24:24 ots 22:15 low-sulfur 10:8 Ludlow 13:10 Lung 27:1,24 28:6,7 lungs 22:25 23:1 25:13,13 26:25 27:18,25 **iying 12:23** Lynn 2:4 7:9 12:13 15:3 18:24

М machine 22:11 24:7 made 3:19 14:3 17:22 magnetically 14:1 major 10:11,12 Make 6:20,23 11:10 21:8 makes 13:12 27:9,25 man 24:21 management 4:24 manager 18:11 many 4:15 11:16 14:4 21:21 22:6 23:23 mark 14:15 Mary 2:3 materials 16:8 **MATTER 1:7 6:3 7:12 17:15 28:18** maximum 10:16 maximums 10:19 may 11:19 12:13 Maybe 6:3 7:10 14:10 26:1,11 meant 6:6 meet 10:5 melons 4:17 mention 7:1 17:2 26:5 mentioned 6:9 7:3 15:3,21 16:1 26:6

million 17:21 mine 22:3 mines 19:23 Mining 1:13 2:3 3:6 4:12 5:19 12: Mining's 3:12 minor; 10:12 minute 14:7 Mitchell's 5:5,8

miles 8:18 20:10,12,15,15

mill 6:15

mite 17:8 19:11 mites 7:19 8:4 17:6,6,6,7,8,16,17 19:6 moisture 11:4,9

money 26:8 monitor 23:9 monitored 21:23 monoxide 10:24 14:25

Montana 20:11 months 21:23 more 8:11 13:8 14:11 15:4,24 20: 8 22:24 24:17 26:8 morning 21:4 most 6:11 11:6 13:8 mother 13:5 Mountain 4:7 8:17 move 18:12 28:2 moved 28:4 MS 16:13,15 18:6,10 22:4 24:17 26:16 much 15:24 16:11 18:3 21:15 28: muggy 22:7 Muir 18:7 myself 14:12

name 4:2.5 name's 5:25 14:20 26:16 nasopharyngeal 25:9 NATURAL 1:2 17:25 19:6 nature 20:17 need 8:24 16:10,18,23 19:16,18 20:4,8 21:22 24:6,7,13 26:9 needs 4:19 5:18 neighbor 18:23 neighbors 6:13 7:6 21:3 Nevada 15:17 never 16:2 26:19 new 24:10,11 newborn 27:5,6 next 6:10 7:23,24 8:6,9 18:7,12 night 21:12 nitrous 10:22 11:7,10 nobody 23:17 25:7 noise 21:6,7 north 5:2 nose 25:10 note 11:10 nothing 20:12 notice 17:24 noticed 18:4 now 3:16 10:5 13:5 14:25 15:1,14, 14 16:1,21 18:2 19:7 24:2 25:9,14 27:15 number 6:11 16:22 number-one 17:25 numbered 29:12 numbers 6:3 28:14

o'clock 21:4,6 occasion 24:23 occasions 8:11 off 5:11,13 9:22 22:6 28:20 official 29:16 officials 28:19 27:21 Oh 18:10 23:11 28:10 Oli 1:13 3:6,12 12:14 25:23 olis 11:19 16:8 Okay 9:21 10:3,9,10,13 13:1 15: 17,19 18:6,21 19:14 20:16 23:8 old 18:18 25:6 older-style 14:4 once 15:2 one 3:17 5:1 6:7,20 8:12 14:23 15: 7 19:10 21:3,12,12 24:3,8,17 26:3, 7 27:4 only 19:13,16 20:9 22:5 open 3:2 17:14 operating 4:10,10,20 5:12,13 16: 22 22:2,4 operation 4:13 8:23 9:24 operations 12:5,8 operator 11:24 opinion 24:19 26:20 orchard 4:21,21 5:4 6:9 7:10,14, 23,23,24 17:3 18:3 orchardists 5:21 Orchards 4:7,8,16,25 5:16 19:18 organic 10:25 11:14 other 3:25 5:10 9:10 11:17 13:19 20:3 22:8,22 23:2,7 26:14 27:24 otherwise 29:14 out 8:4,4,16,18,21 9:12 10:4,20 12:8 13:17 15:19 16:20,23 17:1 18:19,21 19:3 22:12 23:9,18 24:8

5.5.19 26:12 27:16,19 out-of-court 5:1 outlined 4:10 outrageous 16:21 19:8 outside-lying 20:4 over 7:16,19 8:17 13:7,9 15:11 19: 12 23:23 25:16 26:8 own 20:6 26:19 owner 11:24 oxide 10:22 oxides 11:7,10 oxygenated 10:6 ozone 11:11

pages 29:12 paid 5:11

papers 22:23 part 4:19 5:18 6:12 15:16 22:22 part 4:19 5:18 6:12 15:16 2 particular 13:21 15:6,12 particularly 6:14 21:23 particulate 4:12,14,23 particulates 11:1 22:19,24 parties 4:16 29:14 passed 23:15 past 8:17 pay 5:13 19:7,8 23:16 Payson 14:21 15:11 17:14 18:13 peach 4:16 peaches 6:19.20.20.22 7:11 pears 19:11 penalized 14:10,23 15:4 **pending 3:16 people 13:8,19,20 16:24,25 17:3** 20:24 21:1,24 23:7 24:1,1,3,4 26: 11 28:6 people; 23:21 per 10:2,23 **per-acre** 6:5,5 permit 3:5,12 26:15 **permits 23:16** person 13:4 personal 15:5 24:19 pest 4:23,24 pest 4:23,24 pesticides 6:22 7:21 pharyngeal 25:19 photosynthesis 8:5 picked 17:19,21,23 picking 5:11 pint 19:12 pit 17:18 pit 17:18 pits 16:22,25 19:25,25 place 16:16,17,19 20:1 25:11 planning 12:15 22:9 plans 4:11 plant 7:14 9:12,15 10:11 12:16 13: 2,12 15:7,24 18:11 24:5,21,23 plants 11:19 25:23 please 4:2 plumes 8:18 olume 8:18 olus 22:4 PLV 28:10,11,15 PM10 10:2,3,7,14,25 PM10s 14:25 27:18 pneumonia 27:22,24 28:1 pocket 22:21 point 3:15 6:7 7:22 22:8 police 5:20,21 7:5 8:24 21:13,14 23:18,22 pollinization 9:4 pollutant 10:3 pollutants 10:1,25 11:18 12:4,7, 24 13:15 27:5 polluted 23:24 pollution 9:22 10:9 poliution-type 3:10 possible 16:11 post-harvest 19:17,19 pounds 10:2,13,14,22,23,24 precedence 26:8 predator 19:6 preharvest 19:14 prematurely 28:7 president 9:7 prettier 13:24 14:2.3 pretty 6:20 18:3 previous 11:18 private 20:6 probably 13:3 15:7 17:25 18:11, 12 20:19 27:11 problem 5:20 7:6 8:2,8 12:1 14:6 16:2 19:24 25:12

problems 6:14 8:10 9:4,7 11:18

procedures 4:10 process 3:25 processing 4:13 produce 8:13 13:2 20:13 product 13:22 14:11 product 13.22 14. production 12:15 Programs 2:3 prohibitive 7:22 PROJECT 1:7 3:3 **promised** 15:17 24:9,12 **proof** 24:19 25:18 provisions 3:5 public 4:20 5:18 14:21 pull 20:23 pure 16:11 pureuing 3:25 put 9:12 10:10,13,14,20 17:19 18: 15 20:6 21:20,22 putting 9:3

13:19 14:9 23:2

Quality 5:20 6:8 9:14,23 12:1 28: quantities 4:14 13:1 quarry 6:10,24 8:11,15,19 question 25:20 quick 24:17 quickly 17:10 quit 25:2 guite 14:22 20:25 21:10 quoted 16:2

rain 11:6 rained 15:22 raise 15:2 raised 17:3 18:19 raising 18:16,18 ran 28.14 rather 13:16 20:9 rats 28:14 rattle 21:5,7,8 read 9:19 ready 24:25 real 3:24 7:3 9:7 13:16 16:5,6 19: 22:11 24:17 really 6:17 8:24 10:4 14:7 18:16 20:8,14,22 21:4,24 23:25 24:5,6,13 26:3,3 27:13 reason 26:4 Reclamation 2:4 record 3:2 4:2,20 5:18 9:19 12:11 12,20 20:23 28:20 red 13:25 redder 13:23 redress 5:21 reduces 8:3 referred 11:5 regulation 27:12 regulations 10:10 27:13 relationship 6:12 released 4:15 10:1,25 remember 15:14 remove 16:24 replace 7:2 report 3:13 9:24 11:25 Reported 1:16 29:10 representing 4:6 residing 29:9 resource 17:25 RESOURCES 1:2 respiratory 11:2,3 respond 6:25 7:6 responsibility 23:11,13 responsibility; 23:15 result 5:7 resulting 4:25 return 5:14 review 3:22 rld 20:13 right 3:16 5:6,11 6:9 8:15,16 10: 17 12:18 16:21 17:1,19 20:5 21:14 24:2 25:25 27:14 RILEY 5:25,25 6:7 road 15:22 roads 20:4,6 Roberts 18:7 rock 16:4 room 3:11 14:23 16:10 round 22:25

Rowley 4:7 Rowley's 17:12 RPR 1:17 run 4:21 16:7 18:14 runoff 16:2,7

sacrifice 26:11 safe 14:11 sald 6:3,4 10:21 12:14 18:24 19:1 21:11,12,17 23:8 25:7 27:4 28:9 29:10,14 **Salt** 8:12 same 6:2 26:2 Santaquin 8:14 12:6 17:12 Saturday 8:12, 19 say 6:24 8:18 9:22 18:1, 18 20:20 22:7 23:10 25:15 26:3,22,24 28:5, 6.10 saying 16:2 20:9 says 9:21 13:11 20:18 22:10,16 schedule 22:2,3,4 school 14:21 20:5 science 14:21 scientists 18:16 scope 12:5 Scott 1:17 29:8 **seal** 29:16 see 6:18 8:13,14,15,15 13:7,16 20:3 27:1 seek 5:21 SEELEY 4:5,6 6:2,6 7:3 seems 7:1 25:11 seen 4:22 Selah 5:10 seli 13:24 Senior 2:4 sensitive 19:22 sent 12:7 seriously 20:9 set 29:12 settlements 5:1 seven 20:13 several 4:14 8:11 17:20 shake 17:12 shape 7:12 she's 13:6,6 shells 17:14 Sherryl 16:15 22:10 Shirl 16:1 should 10:20 14:11 16:5 18:1 22:5 shouldn't 16:19 show 10:23 shown 11:1 significant 5:17 simple 14:8 sir 4:5 12:19 sits 22:17 24:2 situation 7:18 23:18,23 six 24:2 size 8:3 28:13 sleep 21:5 smoke 21:15 22:18 SO2 10:14 11:4 softens 17:18 solve 11:12 some 8:10 9:6,7 13:20 15:4,11 16: **somebody 20:18 23:8,21 somebody 20:18 23:8,21 something 9:18 12:14 20:8 21:10** 26:8.12 sons 19:25 soon 21:6 Sorry 6:6 sort 14:1 sounds 23:20 sour 4:16 17:16 South 1:14 8:13 southern 15:16 Spanish 20:25 21:24 24:8 Specialist 2:4 specific 3:5 26:14 specifically 3:11 spiders 18:21,25 spotted 17:6 spray 18:19,24,25 19:3,7,8,9,11, 13,15,15,19 sprayed 14:12 spreads 7:23 spring 19:20 stages 4:14 stand 21:16

standard 4:10 standards 4:9 standpoint 5:9 start 22:13 start 22:13 started 25:3,17 state 9:7 13:15 15:16 18:1 23:13, 14,19,20,21 29:9 state's 12:23 23:14 state-of-the-art 24:7,10,12 stay 3:19 22:20 27:18 stays 26:25 27:25 STEELE 12:13,21,21 still 28:2.3 stipulation 21:20 stood 16:13 stop 3:25 6:25 10:9 stopping 11:12 stringent 4:11 strong 19:1 structure 16:6,6 stuck 23:1 study 12:9 20:19 22:23 stuff 10:8 14:5 17:10 19:1,18 stuff's 28:2 subject 12:3 such 11:15 26:9 **suck** 8:4 suits 5:1 sulfur 10:15 11:4,10,22 sulfuric 11:5 **summer** 5:2 21:23 **SUMSION** 10:16,21 12:25 sunlight 8:6 support 3:24 surprising 21:11 surrounded 25:23 survive 7:18 systems 4:24 11:2

10 m 10 g

table 5:4 take 8:5 12:9 19:6,10 20:6 23:17 26:8 taken 29:8 taking 9:2 talik 13:4 20:24 26:18 talked 3:8,9,9 9:6 21:1 23:19 talking 12:18 15:23 16:4 17:15 24: 1 26:18 teacher 14:21,21 Ted 28:11 teli 13:15 25:8 temperature 7:17 9:3 ten 13:7 20:14 terrible 21:13 23:4,4 Thank 4:1 5:23 7:8 12:22 14:18 16:11,12 24:15 26:13 28:16,19 Thanks 4:4 28:15 20:13 28:16,19
Thanks 4:4 28:15,21
that's 3:5 6:5,22 7:18 10:21 14:16
15:10,10,24 16:4,7,9 18:15 20:24
21:1 22:8 23:2 25:16 26:3 27:17
28:3 them; 22:25 There's 9:10 16:16,17,19 17:5,6,7 7 18:15 20:1 21:7,20 22:15 23:2 24:1 25:18 28:10 thereof 29:15 they'll 3:20 18:12 25:8 they've 3:21 16:24 thing 8:25 20:18 21:10 23:4,7,25 26:5 27:17 26:5 27:17
things 12:25 13:18 16:11,20 19:5
24:22 26:10,21
think 8:19 11:6 13:17 14:16 16:5,
17,18,19 24:7,8 26:6 28:8,9,19
those 3:6,24 6:18 7:2 11:3 12:25
16:8,9,10 22:13,18
thought 17:18
thought 9:22 26:20
thousends 7:95 25 thousands 7:25,25 three 5:14 8:18 13:13 19:12 20:9 throat 25:4,19 Thursday 1:11 Timbuktú 28:2 time 3:4 6:20 14:17,24 24:17 28: times 6:15,16 9:4 18:18 22:15 24:

Today 25:13 told 15:18 16:24 18:10 toluene 11:15

Toin 14:20 tonight 9:9.23 tonnage 18:13 tons 14:4 17:21 Took 5:4 14:7 tool 14:7 torch 9:2 Torrance 25:22 total 4:25 touch 6:23 towards 26:14 towers 22:11,13 toxins 12:17 tractors 19:18 traffic 3:9 transcribed 29:12 travel 20:3,11 tread 6:2 tree 8:3 trees 6:18 7:14 22:14 truck 3:9 18:13 trucks 10:7 20:1 24:22 true 29:11 try 7:4 trying 6:12 7:5 11:12 15:14 23:5 turn 12:2 turning 7:17 twice 19:13,16 two 3:15 15:7 17:6,22,22 24:4 type 16:5 typewriting 29:11 Typically 8:11

un 12:16 unable 17:12 unavoldable 11:23 unborn 27:6 under 27:12 underneath 17:8 understand 16:24 18:7 unrefined 12:17 unsellable 6:21 unsurmountable 19:8 up 7:6 8:11,16,16 10:2 15:2 16:14 20:20,23 21:12,20 22:13,13 28:1, 11,12

updated 24:9 upon 23:17 upon 23:17 upset 21:4,12 23:7 us 7:16 11:6,12 12:24 14:8,23 16: 10 17:13 19:12 use 6:16 10:8 12:15 13:22 14:13 19:11,19 used 11:19 13:9,22 14:12,12 18:2

using 11:12 19:18 Utah 1:14 3:6 4:8 5:2 9:23 14:24 16:21 17:24 18:1 22:9 29:9 Utah; 29:9 utilized 4:13

VALLEY 1:7 3:3 5:1,12 9:25 13:10 21:3 22:17 23:9,16 24:2 value 5:9 variety 3:7 vegetation 16:4 very 5:17 8:7,25,25 16:11 19:22 25:20 27:10 28:21 vigor 8:4 voice 3:6,11

volatile 10:24 11:14 volume 13:1

walked 21:14 want 3:23 6:1,2 9:16 15:15 19:4,4,5 21:9 22:24 24:11,11 27:3 28:5 wanted 24:18 25:15 26:17 28:10 Washington 5:10 wasn't 9:9 15:19 21:16 25:12 watching 25:17 water 4:13 16:7,10 17:19 watered 8:22 watering 8:20 way 10:9 22:17 26:11 27:22,22,22 wayside 18:3 We'll 12:10,12 28:19 We're 10:4,6,9 11:12 12:3 14:10 15:23 16:4 17:3 18:16 weather 22:12 week 3:21 20:11

weeks; 17:15 welcome 3:10 well 11:17 13:3 15:19 23:12,12 25: 5 28:19 West 1:14 4:7 29:9.16 what's 12:16 20:15 27:19 whatever 6:16 7:2 whether 28:2 whole 12:7 Will 4:21 5:12 6:16,17,24 9:4 11:7 12:18 13:1 15:1,6 18:9,10 22:20, 21 27:11 WILLIS 14:20,20 WILSON 3:13 4:3,3 wind 7:24 8:14,20 22:11 windows 21:5.7.8 wipe 18:21 wish 18:24 within 7:1 24:2 without 13:18 WITNESS 29:16 woke 21:12 wonder 13:12 word 12:16 words 5:10 work 9:5 16:20 19:25 20:13.16 21: worked 24:20 working 3:20 6:12 19:23 25:2 world 16:17 worse 27:22 worth 5:11 wouldn't 14:12 26:20 Wright 2:3 wrote 9:8

xylene 11:15

yards 20:5 Yeah 18:9 year 8:8,9 10:2,23,24 17:13,20,23 18:7,12,23 19:13 year's 8:6 years 6:0 years 6:11 13:7,13,22 14:15,22 15:9,19 17:22,23 23:3 25:16 27:14 yet 14:7,25 23:16 young 11:2 yourself 12:19 14:6

zonina 22:9